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Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to the Work of North And South Hamgyong Provinces and Chongjin

Guiding Various Branches Of the National Economy

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung visited North and South Hamgyong provinces and Chongjin for 11 days between June 17 and 27 to guide various branches of the national economy there.

He first called at the Tanchon district, South Hamgyong Province, on June 17 and 18.

Early morning he was seen at the construction site of a rotary kiln at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory. Acquainting himself with the scale, site and progress of the construction project, he noted with satisfaction that the factory is springing up on a large scale.

After making a round of production processes from the raw material dumping ground to the kiln shop, he said that there was need to expand the factory in order to rapidly increase the production of magnesia clinker.

Then he went to the construction site of the Tanchon Smeltery which is being built on a large scale. After inspecting the site he proposed that along with the smelting of various nonferrous metals, the production of phosphorous fertilizer should be envisaged in the future.

At Tanchon the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that houses should be built in a concentric way as many factories are under construction and the number of workers rapidly increases, and set out the ways and means of their solution.

He made a careful study of the general plan for urban construction in the Tanchon district and the model of Tanchon township. He noted that the construction of multi-storied flats should be sped up and a bathing-place and recreation grounds be built.

He asked about the spring farm work, such as sowing of rice in cold beds, rice transplanting and weeding and the present temperature in day time and night in the Tanchon district. He expressed high appreciation of the fact that this year's farming, particularly, rice farming is as good as in the western coastal area.

After he was informed on the state of affairs in the mining industry in this area, he convened two consultative meetings.

On the basis of his careful analysis of the present conditions of our mining industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave exceptionally important teachings which would serve as a guideline in pushing this industry to a higher stage and meeting the increasing demand of the national economy for non-ferrous ores.

He devoted a great deal of attention to the development of a new mine in this district.

Then he indicated the direction in expanding the Tanchon Magnesia Factory on a large scale and the ways and means of achieving the results.

He noted that the most important thing in raising the capacity of the magnesia factory is to finish the present construction of the kiln as early as possible. He proposed that this project should be finished in the main during the "100-day battle" and its trial operation be done by October 10.

He stressed the need to build more kilns after the completion of the present one to increase the production capacity of magnesia clinker several times.

At the meetings, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached importance to building the Hochon district into a solid production base of non-ferrous ores.

For this, he said, it is important to raise the ore treating capacity along with a marked increase in mines' production capacity.

He instructed that the supply of large and modern equipment to the Komdok and Ryongyang mines be increased.

Then he showed the direction and ways for increasing the work force of the mining industry construction complex and hastening construction in the Tanchon district.

He said that as factories and enterprises are continuously expanded and the number of workers grows, a large number of houses should be built along with the construction of factories.

Referring once again at the consultative meetings to the targets the Tanchon mining district should attain during the new long-term plan period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung voiced his firm conviction that the entire Party members and working people in the district would surely hit the targets.

After concluding his guidance of South Hamgyong Province he visited North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin. He stayed there between June 19 and 27.

During this period, he inspected major industrial establishments and cooperative farms there, which included: the hot rolling mill and the construction site of the cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Hoeryong Cornstarch Factory, the Ilhyang Cooperative Farm in Kyongsong county, the Hoeryong-up Cooperative Farm and the Ingye Cooperative Farm in Hoeryong county and the Wangjaesan Cooperative Farm in Onsong county. He gained deep insight into the Party work of the province and city and the work of all branches of the national economy, and gave minute guidance to them and looked after the lives of the people with gentle affection.

He started his guidance by visiting the hot rolling mill and the construction site of the cold rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

He took a close interest in all production processes from converters to the rolling process and the finishing of rolled goods. He settled various complex matters in respect to production and gave practical instructions on increasing the production of rolled steel.

While acquainting himself down to details with the production capacity of the rolling equipment and inter-process organisation in production, he showed the need to establish the cultured practice in production at the factory and operate equipment at top capacity so as to rapidly increase the production of rolled steel.

Now his guidance moved to the Hoeryong Cornstarch Factory. While seeing round the factory which was well built to process maize in a comprehensive way, he expressed satisfaction with the construction of this modern factory. He asked in detail about its production processes.

At the Ilhyang Cooperative Farm, Kyongsong county, he inspected the fields of the farming workteam there where rice is doing well despite persistent cold weather in North Hamgyong Province and expressed satisfaction with the promising crops.

Basing himself on an analysis of the concrete data on the spring farming this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught what is the best time for sowing of rice in the cold beds and its transplanting in this province where weather is colder than in the western coastal areas.

He also took a close interest in vegetable cultivation and indicated the ways for increasing its production.

He travelled to the Hoeryong-up Cooperative Farm and the Ingye Cooperative Farm, Hoeryong county.

At the Hoeryong-up Cooperative Farm, he saw the fields where rice is doing well as the sowing and the transplanting of rice were done earlier than last year and expressed deep satisfaction with the promising growth of crops.

At the Ingye Cooperative Farm, he conversed with farmers and tractor drivers working in the fields and deeply grasped the spring farming this year. He personally counted the number of branches of a rice plant and said that rice transplanting and watering should be conducted on a scientific and technical basis so that rice plants may have more branches.

Then he went to the Wangjaesan Cooperative Farm, Onsong county.

He was very pleased, while seeing round the fields of the third workteam of the farm where rice plants were growing so thick that furrows could not be seen.

He remarked that in order to finish sowing of rice in cold beds earlier next year, thorough preparations should be made.

At the fruit workteam of the farm where white apricot trees were laden heavily with fruit, he feasted his eyes on the branches bending under the weight of fruit, and said that large quantities of white apricot should be supplied to the people.

While inspecting Onsong township, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said with great satisfaction that the county seat has been built well. He proposed that this township should be built better as a town on the bank of the River Tuman.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the Tanchon Smeltery

Joint Enlarged Plenary Meeting of North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and Chongjin Municipal Committee of WPK Held

Under the guidance of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, a joint enlarged plenary meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on June 26.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK and members of the auditing commissions of the said committees.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Li Jong Ok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kang Song San, Hong Si Hak, Choe Jae U and Pyon Chang Bok, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of national bodies, chief secretaries of city, district and county Party committees in the province and Chongjin, Party and administrative workers of industrial establishments, chairmen of the city, district and county cooperative farm management committees, secretaries of ri primary Party committees and chairmen of cooperative farm management boards in the province and Chongjin.

The meeting discussed the tasks of the province and Chongjin for successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The meeting was convened following the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's visits to various parts of this province.

At the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings indicating the way to fulfil the huge tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and bring about a radical turn in all fields of the socialist construction by effecting a new great upswing in the work of industrial and agricultural fields in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin.

He said that the province still has a lot of reserves for increasing grain production and worked out the key problems associated with agricultural development.

Crops are very good this year despite unfavourable weather, he said. The factor accounting for this, he noted, is attributable to the solution of the basic problem that remained unsolved in farming in this area in the past and to the full application of the Juche-based farming methods. He stated that if farming is done in accordance with the Juche-based farming method, a new turn will be brought about in agricultural production in this region, too.

He said that in order to increase grain production, it is very important to set the proper time for sowing rice in the nursery and for sowing maize.

The summer has been shortened owing to the influence of the cold front, so, what is important in raising the rice output is to obtain and sow an early-ripening seed, he noted. He instructed that agro-scientists should conduct researches to obtain seeds which grow in a short period.

He said that the province should take measures to nurse healthy rice seedlings and transplant them in a brief period.

Noting that in order to move up the farming season, it is important to mechanize farm work, he set the task of manufacturing large quantities of tractors and trailer farm machines.

For mechanization, he said, levelling and rezoning of fields must be undertaken. He saw to it that Chongjin and North Hamgyong Province were supplied with large quantities of "Pungnyon-ho" tractors. Then he committed the task of assembling 400-500 "Chonjin-ho" tractors a year to the charge of this province.

He put special emphasis on adhering to the principles of the right crop on the right soil and of the right crop at the right time.

He exhorted the province to make every effort to obtain new land along with the rezoning of fields and irrigate non-paddy fields.

He was concerned with promoting chemicalization of agriculture.

To realize chemicalization, he said, firstly, the construction of the Aoji Chemical Factory should be finished at an early date, secondly, the production of stimulus for growth of crops be increased, thirdly, more humus soil be produced and fourthly, large quantities of silicon fertilizer be turned out at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

He instructed that proper guidance must be given to agriculture.

He also set the tasks of doing vegetable cultivation well in Chongjin.

Touching on tobacco cultivation, he said that the application of specialization in its cultivation is essential for raising its output.

Particularly in the field of agriculture, he pointed out, it is important to make all Party members and farmers become acquainted with the Juche-based farming method. This will, he remarked, enable them to apply this method without any reservation.

Saying that now crops are very promising in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that the immediate task is to manure and tend crops well and take thorough measures to prevent damages by noxious insects and damages by rain and wind. He said that a grass-mowing campaign and the production of humus soil should be organized as the next year's farming preparations.

Then, he referred to the work in the domain of industry.

While indicating the ways for realizing the Juche-orientation and modernization of the ferrous metallurgical industry, he put forward the task to be carried out for this at the first stage at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

He said that a new mine should be developed to fully satisfy the demand for lime-stone in the northern area, and set production targets of the Musan Mine for each stage to systematically increase the production of concentrated ore.

Pointing out that the metallurgical industry should be made to serve the engineering industry, he said that the metallurgical works should supply more sufficiently different kinds and standards of rolled steel to the machine plants and the latter should make an effective use of rolled steel supplied by the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

He stressed that the Chongjin Shipyard should be built up more solidly into a powerful shipbuilding base and more large ships be built.

Speaking about further improving the city management of Chongjin, he instructed that more houses should be built and dwellings kept in apple-pie order, the traffic means in the city be further improved and public service be done well so that the working people may feel no inconvenience.

At the meeting, he looked into the work of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and required that production should be normalized at a high level.

The recent on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to North and South Hamgyong provinces and Chongjin and his teachings given at the joint enlarged plenary meeting will mark a great turn in effecting a new upswing in socialist construction and in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction, and, immediately, will serve as a banner powerfully encouraging the entire Party members and working people to carry out the tasks put forward in the letter of the Central Committee of the Party and to victoriously fulfil the tasks of the "100-day battle".

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Song and Dance Performance of Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe Which Returned Home from Tour of Japan

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw at the Mansudae Art Theatre on July 2 a song and dance performance of the Pyongyang school children's art troupe which had returned home from a successful performance tour of Japan.

When he appeared in the box amid the strains of the welcome music, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and rousing applause shook the hall.

Young artistes presented with profound respect a basket of flowers to him.

Also seeing the performance were Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations and leading personages of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

After the performance, cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) burst forth again, rocking the hall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung responded to the enthusiastic cheers of the entire performers and audience and congratulated the performers on their successful performance.

He posed for a photograph with the members of the Pyongyang school children's art troupe.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Visits Stores in Pyongyang

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 2 visited the Sochang greengrocery and the Sochang fish shop of Oesong district situated in the Chollima Street of Pyongyang, capital of revolution.

He was accompanied by So Yun Sok, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always deeply concerned for the improvement of the people's living, saw various species of fresh fruits and vegetables and processed fishes.

At the stands of the stores he deeply acquainted himself with the demand of the inhabitants for fruits and vegetables and their tastes through the functionaries there and expressed satisfaction over the regular supply of fruits and vegetables and aquatic products to the population and over the high qualities of the commodities and the good furnishing of the stores, seeing various species of fruits and processed fishes.

Your Excellency
ABDUL KARIM AL ARASHI

Chairman of the Presidential Council
Yemen Arab Republic

Seoul

Upon hearing the news that His Excellency Ahmed Hussein Al Ghasmi, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was suddenly assassinated, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic and the bereaved family of the deceased, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 1, 1978

DPRK-Western Samoa Diplomatic Relations Established

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Independent State of Western Samoa was released in New York on June 28, according to a report.

It said that the two governments agreed upon opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level out of the desire to develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, DPRK Permanent Observer at the United Nations, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Maiava Iulai Toma, Permanent Representative of the Independent State of Western Samoa at the United Nations, authorized by the Government of the Independent State of Western Samoa.

COMMENT ON SPLITTIST'S "ECONOMIC COOPERATION PLAN"

On June 23, traitor Pak Jung Hi made public what he called a "special statement".

In this statement he brought forward the so-called "plan of north-south economic cooperation" in which the north and the south are to conduct "interchange", "technical cooperation" and "capital cooperation" at a private level and form a "consultative body" for this purpose.

In a bid to mislead public opinion at home and abroad as if this "economic cooperation plan" were a "realistic" proposal they advanced for the first time, the south Korean authorities have now set in motion all mass media on their payroll, putting radio waves out of order and setting up mss. in wastefulness.

But the north-south economic cooperation plan is not a brain child of Pak Jung Hi on any account, nor a matter that has arisen for the first time at present.

As regards the problem of economic collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, it was proposed in all respects by us already 20 or more years ago and later this issue was again raised in detail on the positive initiative of our side in the early period when the north-south dialogue started.

At his interview with Li Hu Rak, Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha and other members of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission who came to Pyongyang on November 3, 1972, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, manifested his intention to realize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres, such as politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture, since the south Korean side pledged already in May that year to make the three principles of national reunification a mainstay for reunification, not serving as cat's-paws of the United States and Japan.

That day, attaching particular importance to the north-south economic collaboration, the great leader put forward concrete proposals for it.

He first suggested to the south Korean side that when iron ore is deposited inexhaustibly in the northern half of the Republic they may excavate it as much as they wish, instead of trying to import it from abroad, by using their labour force as we will provide facilities to them.

He also said that because we are always ready to open for the south Korean fishermen the fishing grounds of the northern half of the Republic that teem with fish shoals in all seasons, their living may be stabilized, if they come and catch fish whenever they want to.

Then the great leader earnestly told that since we have rich experience already gained in irrigation and many technical personnel and also manufacture good machines, it would be advisable to quickly undertake irrigation projects in south Korea, too, with materials and equipment from us, without going to the trouble of borrowing money and facilities from Japan.

Acting upon the great leader's proposal for economic collaboration, our side proposed time and again to the south Korean side to effect north-south economic collaboration and interchange at the first, second and third sessions of the North-South Coordination Commission.

All these proposals of ours for economic collaboration and interchange are reasonable ones aimed at rejoining the severed national bonds, dispelling misunderstanding and mistrust and jointly developing and utilizing the abundant natural resources of the country and thus improving the people's livelihood and steadily increasing the might of the nation. They are also an active national-salvation proposal for restoring national sovereignty and hastening the country's peaceful reunification to the maximum by getting free of dependence on foreign forces and are a most fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone who truly wants the reunification of the country.

Our proposal on carrying into effect north-south collaboration is indeed a patriotic proposal which proceeds from a lofty desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which all the fellow countrymen eagerly hope, at the earliest possible date in the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement.

If our proposal for collaboration had come into effect, the relations between the north and the south would have been improved and undoubtedly a new phase opened for accelerating the cause of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities, however, turned down all our just proposals under the absurd pretext of "time" or "postulate".

What they brought forth at most was to develop jointly Mt. Kumgang for the tourist industry.

In face of our patriotic, fair logic and assertion for reunification, their treacherous answer for division was incoherent.

The south Korean side's insistence on mere development of Mt. Kumgang against our principled proposal is, in essence, an anti-national act aimed at replacing the north-south collaboration to bring about the coordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation with *kisaeng* tourism or amusement business.

This is a mockery and betrayal of the entire nation desirous of the north-south collaboration and reunification.

This is how matters stand.

Today, six years since then, the south Korean authorities abuse others' things for their own and claim as if raising a new problem: their behaviour cannot be interpreted otherwise than a ridiculous political burlesque.

The recent allegation of the south Korean authorities for "economic cooperation" by no means befits their destitution in which they stagger, saddled with a fabulous sum of foreign debts exceeding 10,000 million dollars, as a result of their imploration for dollar, yen and mark.

Why is it that the south Korean authorities who have been dead set against our proposal for economic collaboration have now come forward with a "plan of north-south economic cooperation" all of a sudden?

Is their proposal motivated by a purpose for reunification or by an intention for "two Koreas"?

If they made such an offer for reunification, we construe it as their having accepted our economic collaboration proposal though belatedly and consider it a good thing.

But, on this occasion, you need to remind yourself of a saying: "Don't grab even a beautiful wild rose on sight, it has sharp thorns."

The offer made by the south Korean authorities is detestable. It is not for reunification but has behind it a sinister splittist design to create "two Koreas".

Clear proof of this is furnished by the acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days.

If north-south economic cooperation is to be a true cooperation, it must be totally for the country's reunification and serve it.

But, the south Korean authorities presuppose division and seek "economic cooperation" to create "two Koreas."

They have set it as their supreme goal to make "two Koreas" according to their "two nations and two states theory" and subordinate everything to it.

Internally the south Korean puppets established the "Yusin" system to freeze the division and externally they dream of the "simultaneous UN membership of the north and the south" and "separate entry into the UN" and try to drive the train of "two Koreas" along the rail of "cross recognition."

In view of their action it is only too clear that the south Korean authorities seeking "two Koreas" cannot think of any "cooperation" for one Korea.

If true north-south economic cooperation is to be promoted in our country, they must desist from the flunkeyist treacherous act of depending on the foreign forces or bartering away the country and national interests to them.

But they maintain their existence in tandem with the outside forces, going against the nation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, born under the aegis of the US forces and keeping themselves under their wings, are begging for the permanent presence and steady reinforcement of the US troops at a time when the whole nation demands their immediate and total withdrawal.

As a result of aggression and treachery, Carter's pledge of troop pullout still remains an empty talk though more than one year and a half have passed since he made such a statement and further retreat is made from his pledge. As of the end of March, the numerical strength of the US troops in south Korea increased by 881, compared with the close of last year.

The south Korean rulers are clinging more and more tightly to the sleeves of their Japanese masters, harping on "South Korea and Japan are in the same boat" and "south Korea's safety is that of Japan".

The despotic acts of the aggressors with the traitors as a guide have now deepened the "south Korea-Japan relations" into the military stage from the economic stage and big war monopolies of Japan and the descendants of the Imperial Army are vyingly swarming into south Korea.

Owing to the pro-US and pro-Japanese traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, south Korea has been completely "Americanized" and "Japanized" and is embroiling itself deeper into the political, economic and military spheres of the US and Japanese aggressors.

The quislings who have thrown one half of the country into the mouths of the tigers—US and Japan—are seeking to create "two Koreas", selling off both resources and compatriots. No matter how much they vociferate about "economic cooperation", the world public will never believe that it is for the nation's well-being and the country's reunification.

The south Korean rulers, who depend entirely on US and Japanese monopoly capitalists for capital, technology and raw materials, talk about some sort of "cooperation." This inevitably arouses public suspicion that they attempt to hurl even our economy into the US and Japanese economic sphere.

If they want economic cooperation between our people really for expediting reunification, they must stop the fascist suppression of the patriotic forces desirous of reunification, abandon their anti-communist policy against us and take the position of promoting great national unity.

But the south Korean authorities are repressing the patriotic forces thirsting for democracy and reunification on the one hand and on the other they are ceaselessly kicking up the anti-communist, "crush-the-north" row against the northern half.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi enacted the worst fascist laws in the world and set up the murderous repressive machinery with which his clique brand even those who discuss a bit about reunification as those dividing "public opinion" and punish them.

Even a mere statement or expression of earnest desire for reunification is stigmatized as "false rumour" and subjected to capital punishment under the "Yusin" system, the worst hell in history.

In particular, the south Korean puppets, who make anti-communism their mode of existence, are calling without scruple for overthrowing us, regarding the compatriots in the northern half with the same blood ties of 5,000 years as the enemy, raving: "We cannot live together with Communists in the north, though they are of the same blood."

Today the frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique against us has gone over to "prevailing over communism" from anti-communism, then to "wiping out communism" from "prevailing over communism" and now to "crush the north" from "wipe out communism."

They punish all south Koreans who call for reunification and look up at north, labelling them as "collaborators with communism", and answer us who strive for the country's reunification with "crush the north." We would like to ask them for what they want "economic cooperation" and who conducts "cooperation" with whom.

Now even the exchange conducted among other nations is guided by the principle of mutual benefit and cooperation. Nevertheless, they advocate "cooperation" among the nation, blustering that they will wipe out kith and kin, while taking a hostile attitude towards them. There is no one who will not jeer at such a ludicrous behaviour.

After all, the "economic cooperation" on the lips of the south Korean puppets cannot be construed otherwise than for "CIA" gangsters in the guise of civilians to engage in espionage and try to use it for their policy of confrontation and division, going in and out frequently, with abacus under their arms.

If in our country "economic cooperation" is to be realized truly in the interests of the people, misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south should be dispelled, an atmosphere of trust created, and the tension between them eased.

Where, then, are the south Korean authorities heading for at present? They are talking about "cooperation" in words, but in deeds they attempt to invade the north, going off into foolhardy war hysterics.

With an eye to "recovering lost territory" by invading the northern half with the backing of the US and Japanese forces of aggression, the south Korean war maniacs have drastically increased their war budget every year to accelerate the modernization of the "ROK army" equipment and geared all their human and material resources to augmenting war capabilities.

The south Korean authorities who have already offered south Korea as US military and nuclear base, are planning to ship in 8,000 million dollars' worth of armaments from the United States within 4 to 5 years allegedly by "compensatory measures" to offset the withdrawal of US forces; they are hell-bent on large-scale ceaseless war exercises against the northern half.

Under the situation in which the south Korean puppets are sharpening their swords and shooting guns against us in a war move incompatible with peaceful reunification, the so-called "economic cooperation" can serve their policy of confrontation, not the cause of national reunification. Is it necessary to give a lengthy explanation?

All the facts clearly show that the "economic cooperation" advertised by the south Korean rulers is a phony. It is not for reunification but a product of the divisive policy aimed to create "two Koreas".

The latest monstrous "plan of north-south economic cooperation" made by the south Korean puppets is a new trick seeking a criminal aim, when condemned by the people for their June 23 statement of splittism, to hide the real nature of their divisive moves, deceive public opinion at home and abroad and tide over the crisis of their rule.

But they have grossly miscalculated.

If they wanted to gain even a little public sympathy, it would have been better for them to have frankly asked help from us who have a powerful independent national economy and humbly requested cooperation. But they have neither courage nor frankness to do so.

To tell the truth, we have nothing special to bring from south Korea. We are not interested in whatever they have in south Korea except some pork, if any, which we might get as mentioned when Chang Gi Yong, former vice-chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission, was in Pyongyang.

If all the proposals including that for economic collaboration in our country are really to serve as a basis for promoting reunification, they should be firmly based on the three principles of national reunification officially recognized as reunification charter for all the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The three principles of national reunification reflect the desire and trend of the nation and mark a milestone on the road to reunification; they represent a great programme of reunification that should be observed by both sides on their way to the goal.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have proposed the current "plan of economic cooperation" with us for the purpose of reunifying the country on the three principles of national reunification instead of aiming to divide the country, there are questions of principle to which they must clarify their attitude before the whole nation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must again confirm the three principles of national reunification set forth by us and, on this basis, scrap the June 23 statement designed to split the country into "two Koreas", oust the US armed forces, give up their anti-communist fascist policy, release the detained patriots and democrats, and refrain from their clamour about invading the north to attack us.

When the south Korean authorities pledge before the whole nation to carry out such things as mentioned above, and put their pledge into practice, we are ready to discuss with them all questions arising between the north and the south including that of economic cooperation.

If the south Korean authorities make such a radical change in their policy, all the nation will hail it and may pin "decorations" on their chests.

But obviously in our eyes the south Korean rulers will not be men bold enough to make such a decision.

Just as the crow can only croak, so the Pak Jung Hi cabal can only chant a ballad of splittism.

Reunification and division cannot go together; patriots and traitors cannot live under the same roof.

For the sake of reunification the Pak Jung Hi band who is addicted to fascism and wants permanent division must step down from "power", and patriots who demand democracy and peaceful reunification must come to power.

If a new patriotic, democratic government is set up in south Korea, we will hand in hand with it completely solve all the questions related to the reunification of the country including the problem of effecting manysided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south as indicated by the five-point policy for national reunification.

Rough and thorny is the path leading to national reunification, but the united effort of the fifty million people will certainly bring the dawn of reunification.

(Reprinted from "Rodong Sinmun")

DPRK—30 YEARS

GENUINE LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

Masters of the Country

Tremendous changes have taken place in our people's position and role in society since they took the helm of state affairs. This can be found in every aspect of their present life.

Rim Yun Sik, rolling mill operator at the Kangson Steel Complex, can be taken as an illustration.

His life was miserable under Japanese imperialist rule. He was compelled to work himself to exhaustion, but he could hardly feed his family. He was subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and contempt by the Japanese imperialists and capitalists. Under their rule, he could not display his ability as a rolling mill operator, but worked as a knockabout man.

It was only under the government of our Republic that he came to enjoy a worthy life.

Inspired by the grateful social system he worked hard. For this he was rewarded by state decorations several times. The state provided every opportunity for him to take part in the discussion of important matters.

When the Chollima Movement was at its height in this land, he undertook the task of reconditioning a rolling mill and a heating furnace. He fulfilled this job splendidly, thus making a worthy contribution in adding glory to Kangson, the birthplace of the Chollima Movement. In recognition of this feat he was awarded the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour for DPRK citizens.

Later, he was elected to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of power in this country.

Harking back to the dav of happy occasions when he attended the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly, he told this way:

"Little did I dream of joining in a meeting to discuss state affairs, the meeting which was attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Tears streamed down my cheeks. I tried my hardest to keep back tears but in vain. I took a glimpse at my surroundings and found that the faces of other deputies were also wet with tears. Judging from their appearances, they were of worker or peasant origin, whose faces were weather-tanned and fingers were thick like me."

His life, present and past, is an epitome of our people's life.

Take, as another example, a hired hand under Japanese rule. When he was 8 years old, his father was deprived of fertile land by landlord. This forced his family to quit their village and live separately. He roamed about all parts of the country in quest of a livelihood and finally became the hired hand of a landlord. After liberation he was freed from this cursed life and is now managing a large-scale cooperative farm.

Still another example is furnished by an intellectual, whose research into Korean plants was suppressed by Japanese imperialism that strove to extinguish every spark of our national culture. But under our rule he is now contributing his mite towards the country through his research into the Juche-oriented science.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Today all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people; all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare. In our society the working masses are highly valued and they and their rights are most respected."

Today, in our country the working people including workers and peasants who once remained outside of political arena, and their sons and daughters are holding responsible jobs in the government bodies at national and local levels and the economic and cultural institutions.

Daughter of a one-time poor peasant, Pang Ae Son is now the householder of a farm, Labour Heroine and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly (third from right)

No Worries about Food, Clothing and Housing

Taken into the warm heart of our Republic, our people not only enjoy genuine socio-political rights, but also live a worthwhile and happy life.

Muchae-ri, Songgan county, situated in the highland region northwest of our country, was known as an out-of-the-way village. Before the country's liberation, people in this village were living in ramshackle huts and had to make a living by building "fire-field". Always served on the table was gruel. All villagers were illiterate. There was nobody who could read the message and medicine was not available for those who had taken ill.

But today the story is quite different. The one-year farming enables the village to store grains enough to maintain for two years. Ramshackle huts have given way to modern dwellings. The village has a senior middle school, nurseries, kindergartens and a hospital. Water and bus service has been introduced.

Everywhere our people have no worry about the education of their sons and daughters and medical treatment, as well as food, clothing and housing.

This country is now in a position to export hundreds of thousands of tons of rice every year. The factory and office workers and their families are supplied with food at the cost of 8 *chon* per one kilogram. Its price is so cheap as to be almost free.

Everyone of working age in this country is allowed to choose a job, according to his ability and aptitude. People work, provided with regulations for the protection of labour and sanitary conditions. They benefit from free accommodation at holiday homes and health resorts.

Everyone is granted adequate conditions for education under the system of free education. All our younger generations are receiving 11-year compulsory education until they reach the working age. Some 8.6 million children and youth are studying at schools of various levels free of charge.

Thanks to the free medical service the life span of our people increases every year. Our mortality rate has now been reduced by one-fourth compared with the pre-liberation years. The average life expectancy of the people has reached 73, nearly two times greater than in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

This means our people's age-old desire to live a decent life has been transformed into reality. Indeed, changes that have taken place in Korea are impressive.

A foreign friend who visited this country wrote in his travel note:

"In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea liberties and human rights are highly valued. To be more exact, the people of this country are enjoying all sorts of liberties and rights in the true sense of the term, as a result of the application of the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung in all sectors of state and social life—the idea that calls for safeguarding the dignity of man and attaching the greatest importance to him."

Working people enjoy utmost freedom and happiness under our socialist system

Foreigners Say

Komine Yuzo (Japan)

Korea Has Unfathomable Depth

I was deeply moved when I read "Kim Il Sung: Short Biography" in the spring of 1972. From that time on, I began to take a great interest in the Juche idea gradually and in the autumn of the same year I formed the "Ota Teachers Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" by calling upon the teachers. What was discussed there ranged over various domains—numerous works of President Kim Il Sung, the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, the Socialist Constitution, etc. Before anything else, I was deeply impressed by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

The lesson drawn from the socialist rural question through my own study and through discussion with many colleagues was enough to overturn my previous world outlook and my views of social life and humanity, though it may be considered a bombastic expression.

The socialist rural theses is not a simple, theoretical work in which the agricultural question is studied as an independent object, separated from all socio-political structures. This is, indeed, a well-systematized theoretical work of social science which is run through with the profound and correct world outlook of President Kim Il Sung based on the Juche idea, and the deep love for the people of the President who solicitously looks after the living of the popular masses.

This can be said to be President Kim Il Sung's profound viewpoint on the State, in other words, a guiding document clearly indicating the universal way to be taken by the world's people, such as the way of how they should conduct state building. This socialist rural theses correctly and minutely expounds the whole tasks related to the development of agriculture under the socialist system—the policy of developing agriculture and industry simultaneously, not separating them from each other, the ways and means for abolishing the distinctions between town and country, correlation between science and technology and ideology, modernization and industrialization of agriculture, educational policy, leading role of the working class, working-classization of peasants, trading establishments and production of consumer goods, electrification and irrigation, etc.

In the theses the President, laying stress on the importance of the simultaneous development, teaches in detail and explains kindly to the masses of the people, saying that if priority is given to one problem alone and another is neglected, it will result in certain failure. So, it is no exaggeration to say that the theses is a comprehensive, scientific system and a great scientific document which blazes the road for the progress of mankind.

Needless to say, President Kim Il Sung's standpoint on the present times is that it is an era of Juche when all peoples and nations on the globe call for independence and self-sustenance, namely, call for Juche (independence), and this is the main trend of the world, that if imperialist oppression is intensified, the peoples of all countries will fight more stubbornly in demand of independence and, in fact, they are fighting and their struggle will surely emerge victorious, and that the time has gone never to return when the imperialists, while oppressing the peoples of other countries at their will, competed with others for their own prosperity for centuries.

What should be the state building based on such an appraisal of the times?

On this, President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

President Kim Il Sung said that state building based on the Juche idea is the embodiment of independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

It can be said that this teaching contains an important precept which is worth its weight in gold at the present times. Why? It is because the matter of what sort of country should be set up after the overthrow of imperialism is the one determining the destiny of the country and people. In other words, even though imperialism is toppled through a dynamic struggle, it is of no use, if it is replaced with another imperialism or the fruition of the revolution already won is destroyed from within. Many instances show this well.

President Kim Il Sung carried into practice in his own country the Juche idea he himself had founded and made it success, thereby brightly illuminating the road to be followed by the peoples of the third world countries. That is why heads of state and experts of newly-independent countries belonging to the third world in Asia, Africa and Latin America and non-aligned countries visit Korea without interruption. Accordingly, it must be said that President Kim Il Sung is not only the leader of the entire Korean people but also the leader of the world who commands the respect of the peoples of all these countries.

A Country Of Genuine Socialism

As seen above, it can be said that the DPRK is systematized and centralized by the Juche idea in all spheres. Therefore, if agriculture in Korea is studied, separated from the general system comprising industry, ideology, science and technology, education, culture, etc., it will not pass beyond the bounds of analysis of a simple phenomenon. And if one is not careful, he can make a great error. The DPRK is a country which has an unfathomable depth.

From "Korea, a Country Hewing Out Her Future".

Author is Chief of the Ota Branch of Tokyo Teachers Society.

News in Brief

New Transport Lines

Workers and three-revolution team members of the Chaeryong Mine and steel makers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works succeeded in turning out a large-sized open-air skip with their own efforts and techniques.

This open-air skip built in the Chaeryong Mine can haul minerals in a section of more than 370 metres. With its completion four to five workers have become able to handle several million tons of iron ore and overburden a year.

Meanwhile, workers and three-revolution team members of the Unryul Mine succeeded in manufacturing a self-propelled preliminary belt conveyor, a completely new type of large-size, long-distance belt conveyor. This will help the successful winding up of the gigantic project for linking the Nunggum and Ung islands on the West Sea.

With the completion of this belt conveyor we are now in a position to easily dam up the area between the said islands and obtain wide tracts of tideland in a short space of time.

Vinalon Output Swells 1.2 Times

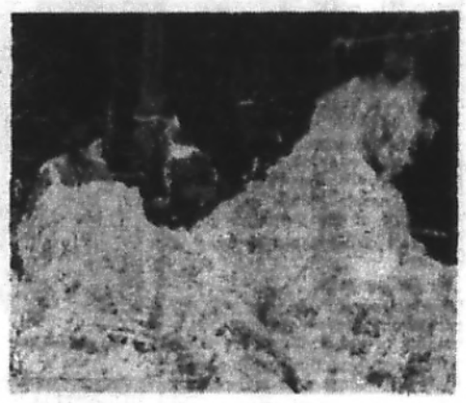
Workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex are bringing about a fresh upswing in vinalon production by launching a dynamic "100-day battle" to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with creditable achievements in labour.

Workers of the synthetic shop, the heart of vinalon production, applied new technical innovation proposals in synthetic processes, thus additionally obtaining the production capacity of one compounding tower.

Workers and technicians of the carbide shop raised the quality standards of carbide by 5 per cent while saving 400 kwh of electricity per ton.

Workers in charge of spinning processes are also remarkably raising the quality of products by rationally reconditioning spinning machines.

The vinalon producers here are overfulfilling their daily assignments of the "100-day battle" plan 1.2 times, which is set higher than before.



Vinalon fibre keeps pouring out

FIERCE ANTI-"GOVERNMENT" STRUGGLE IN SOUTH KOREA

Recently anti-"government" struggle of the people of all walks of life has been fiercely waged in succession in all parts of south Korea.

In Seoul

On June 26 thousands of Seoul University students and Seoulians held an anti-"government" meeting and demonstration at Sejongro street in front of the puppet central government building.

This struggle was conducted in line with the appeal made by the students of Seoul University at the anti-"government" rally which took place on June 12. According to the appeal, a meeting was to be called on June 26 to "put into practice the guide to action" against fascism.

The students' advance found a response in the hearts of citizens and the number of those who took part in the struggle swelled to 3,000-4,000 in an instant.

When the puppet clique called out hundreds of riot policemen and started a crackdown on the students to prevent them from holding a meeting, the students answered it with a powerful demonstration.

The demonstrators undauntedly engaged the riot police in a fray, chanting slogans and singing songs. Their shouts called for the abolition of the draconic "revitalized constitution" and the guarantee of democratic freedom.

On June 27 the Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" reported about the struggle of Seoul University students. It said:

Large numbers of students were assembled at the time and place as previously announced. This demonstrated that the anti-government forces not fearing sacrifice remain deep-rooted.

In Kwangju

The incumbent professors of Chonnam University in Kwangju published on June 26 a statement titled "our goal of education" criticising the puppets' "national education charter".

The statement said that this "charter" proclaimed by the puppet Pak Jung Hi "reminds us of the education under the rule of Japanese imperialism" and it is "threatened with the conversion into a tool of totalitarianism and restorationism".

In disregard of this just assertion, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested all the 11 incumbent professors who made public the statement.

Enraged by this, students published on June 27 a "declaration of students for democracy" supporting the professors' struggle and lashing at the suppression against them and went on a hunger-strike, calling for the release of the arrested professors. On the 29th they unyieldingly fought against puppet policemen who were firing tear gas shells and on the 30th more than 2,000 students held an extensive anti-"government" meeting and demo. They strongly demanded the release of the professors, expressing active support to their struggle.

The puppets rounded up over 300 students as of June 30.

But the brutal suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will only touch off a wave of the indignation of the south Korean people and provoke their stronger antipathy.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi: Transgressor of July 4 North-South Joint Statement

Six years have passed since the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement was made public.

The publication of the North-South Joint Statement with the three principles of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its main contents was a shining fruition of the policy consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent and peaceful reunification.

The three principles are: to reunify the country independently free from interference of outside forces, in a peaceful way without recourse to arms and through great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and systems between the north and the south. These principles are a great charter for reunification and a common programme of the nation that constitutes a most condensed reflection of the will and aspiration of the whole nation.

Ever since its publication, the North-South Joint Statement has enlisted unreserved support and approval of the entire Korean people and the peoples of the world for its correctness.

Following the release of the joint statement our Party and the Government of our Republic have made every possible effort to faithfully carry into practice the three principles of national reunification and all the items agreed upon and to bring the north-south dialogue to a success.

However, due to the perfidious acts of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, none of the agreements mentioned in the North-South Joint Statement has been effected till now and the north-south relations have gone back to where they were before the publication of the joint statement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has stated:

"In the North-South Joint Statement the south Korean puppet clique made a solemn pledge before the whole nation to observe the three principles of national reunification. However, as soon as they turned their backs, they violated it and acted quite contrary to the three principles of national reunification."

The south Korean puppets have from the outset been bent on perpetuating the division relying on outside forces, while advocating the confrontation with us at the instigation of the US imperialists, instead of paving the way for reunification by uniting and working together with us.

They agreed on the principle that the country's reunification should be achieved independently. But they begged for permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists, saying that the US troops wearing the "UN forces" berets are "not an outside force", or that the "US troops should not withdraw from south Korea". They went so far as to usher in the Japanese militarist forces and put one half of our territory under the domination of outside forces.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique agreed to reunify the country peacefully, but when they turned on their heels, they kicked up frenzied war rackets almost every day, introducing large quantities of lethal weapons and operational equipment from foreign countries and reinforcing armed forces, under the bellicose slogan of "cultivation of strength" and "establishment of war footing".

The south Korean ruling circles flagrantly trampled down the principle of great national unity. Continuously blowing the trumpet of anti-communism, they are further intensifying the fascist suppression of the people who demand reunification and democracy.

Moreover, in June, 1973 the traitor Pak Jung Hi made public what he called "special statement" and openly declared the criminal "two Koreas" plot to be a "state policy".

These days the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are advocating the "theories on impossibility of reunification and advantageousness of division" in a desperate effort to legalize their criminal plot for creation of "two Koreas". On the other hand, they are trying in every way to make national division a fait accompli internationally, having again brought forth the arguments on "UN membership" and "cross recognition" which have already been denounced and rejected by the world public.

The developments that have taken place in our country in the past 6 years subsequent to the publication of the North-South Joint Statement shows for all to see that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a band of quislings and ferocious fascist elements who trample down the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and that they are splittists and traitors to the nation who are knee-deep in the plot to create "two Koreas".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits must discard their anti-popular policy of dependence on outside forces and discontinue their moves for war provocation and their anti-communist manoeuvres for fascistization.

The US imperialists must immediately quit south Korea, taking with them all war means including nuclear weapons.

In accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will certainly smash the plot of the US imperialists and their lackeys for fabrication of "two Koreas" and realize the historic cause of the country's reunification.

Hwang Tae Ryong

World Condemns

US TROOPS, GET OUT!

On the Occasion of "Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle"

Marking the "June 25-July 27 month of anti-US joint struggle" voices denouncing the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification are mounting higher and higher all over the world.

Meetings

A meeting of representatives of public circles of the capital of the USSR was held in Moscow on June 26.

Speaking at the meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society condemned the US troops' presence in south Korea. He said: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced concrete proposals for achieving the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, but the south Korean ruling circles turned them down, laying obstacles in the way of reunification.

The Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, he said, strongly support the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national independent reunification.

Similar meetings were also held in Nakhodka and other local cities on June 27.

A mass rally was held in Phnom Penh, capital of Kampuchea, on June 25.

Attending there was Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government in Charge of Foreign Affairs.

Addressing the rally on behalf of the attendants, the Director of Phnom Penh No. 6 Turnery castigated the US imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres and urged US imperialism to withdraw nuclear weapons and all other military equipment and its troops from south Korea.

Korea's reunification should be realized independently by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference, he noted and went on:

We fully support the principles and ways for the solution of the national reunification problem advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Recently the US newspaper "Guardian" sponsored a mass meeting.

The meeting was attended by the editor-in-chief of the paper and more than 300 people.

The speakers demanded that the US forces get out of south Korea at once, taking along all nuclear weapons.

They emphasized: The United States should immediately discontinue its economic and military "aid" to south Korea and Carter observe his election "commitments". The Korean question should be settled in an independent and peaceful way in accordance with the will and demand of the Korean people.

Korean residents in the United States are staging a demo under the slogans reading: "One Korea-yes, Two Koreas-no" and "Withdraw nuclear weapons"

Statements

The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement of late.

The artificial division of Korea, the statement noted, is a source of international tension which may lead to a new conflict. It demanded the immediate pullout of US troops from south Korea.

It censured the south Korean puppet regime for refusing to accept any proposal of the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and for committing all sorts of provocations together with US imperialism. It appealed to all the democratic and progressive forces of the world to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Not long ago the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth sent messages of protest to US President Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and quisling Pak Jung Hi of south Korea.

The protest to Carter said that the United States is entirely to blame for division of Korea and continued tension in Korea and rapped at the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their arms reinforcement in south Korea.

It strongly demanded that the United States pull back its troops from south Korea immediately and unconditionally and stop its military "aid" to the south Korean regime which wantonly violates the human rights.

The protest to Fukuda flayed the Japanese government's obstruction to the reunification of Korea and its design to stage a comeback to south Korea and demanded that the Japanese government give up its hostile policy towards the DPRK.

The protest to traitor Pak Jung Hi charged their "two Koreas" plot and strongly demanded that he accept the just proposals for national reunification advanced by the DPRK, release all the imprisoned youths and students and ensure freedom and democracy.

Some time ago the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce published an appeal. Lashing at the new war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the appeal called upon the trading workers and trade union organizations in commerce of all countries to express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Newspapers, News Agencies and Radio Broadcastings

The June 26 issue of Chinese paper "Renmin Ribao" carried an article entitled "The Trend of Korean Reunification Is Irresistible".

The paper wrote in detail about the tireless efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the people to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification and about the strong support they enlist from peoples of various countries.

The paper exposed and censured the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who try to perpetuate the division of Korea and are engrossed in war schemes and, in particular, the US imperialists' moves to increase their military forces in south Korea under the guise of "troop pullout".

Meanwhile, Romanian paper "Scinteia", Bulgarian papers "Rabotnichesko Delo" and "Cooperativno Selo", Polish papers "Trybuna Ludu" and "Zolnierz Wolnosci", Czechoslovak paper "Pravda", Soviet TASS and the News Agency and Radio of the Congo, also made public similar articles.

RECKLESS EXERCISE

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged the so-called "mobilization exercise of reserve forces", the largest one never seen hitherto, for days on end from June 24.

The recent military exercise codenamed "78-twin dragon operation" reveals in all nakedness the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are coiling up the tension in the country to the highest pitch and working madly to trigger off a war for the invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

The chief aim of the recent exercise was to test the "capability of throwing manpower and arms on to the front" and establish a "war mobilization system". The puppets mobilized in the exercise tens of thousands of personnel plus vehicles and armaments. A vast frontline area was fixed as the place for the war gamble.

Voices of the world's people calling for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification are mounting ever higher on the occasion of June 25, the day when the US imperialists and their hirelings ignited the Korean war 28 years ago. This notwithstanding, the puppets are raising reckless war clamours, which can never be condoned.

It is by no means fortuitous that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to follow the road of adventurous war in defiance of the unanimous public condemnation at home and abroad.

Now they are trying to prevent the pullout of the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea by deliberately keying up the tension in the country and juristically ratify the present state of division and are seeking to gratify their lust for long-term office, currying favour with foreign forces. Further, they are scheming to place the south Korean people under their military fascist discipline and placate their ever-growing sentiments against fascism and for democracy.

But this is a futile attempt.

They can never dampen the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for the country's reunification and bisect the one territory.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up the reckless war rackets and give ear to the voice of the Korean people and other peoples of the world.

The puppets will never find a way out in the adventurous war machinations.

There will be only destruction and death for the warmaniacs.

Yun Hae Il

Li Jun Gwang Says

Major Li Jun Gwang of No. 203 Intelligence Unit of the Intelligence Command of the south Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic on June 13, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on June 29. Li Jun Gwang, 35, was engaged in collecting information on the north.

Motive in My Coming Over to the North

Explaining his motive in breaking with the south Korean puppet clique and coming over to the north, he said:

The realization was steadily gaining ground in my mind that the only way to live a true life for the country and the nation was to come over to the north guided by the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

What hardened my decision to be taken to the warm heart of the Republic was my hatred against the south Korean traitor group and my disgust at the intelligence unit, he said, and went on:

And I firmly resolved to come over to the north, with growing discontent at the Pak Jung Hi group, because I was severely called to task by the superiors as regards the fulfilment of my duty and I felt danger of falling a victim to their brutality.

My coming over to the north was not prompted by a momentary impulse but by my desire to do good for the country and the nation, embraced in the tender heart of the great leader General Kim Il Sung whom I had long revered deep in my heart.

He gave a detailed account of his crossing the Military Demarcation Line under strict watch and guard.

Pak Jung Hi Steps Up War Preparations

Citing facts, he exposed the intrigues framed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the northern half of the Republic and the stepped-up preparations for a new war.

He said:

Now these guys are putting every ounce of effort into increasing the "fighting capacity" for northward invasion under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression".

The "intelligence command of the army" is now forcing its men to display feverish activities for war preparations.

It also carries out air reconnaissance of military establishments in the north.

There are home and overseas sections in this intelligence command. The latter dispatches many agents to foreign countries to collect military information of the north. Now ten or more agents are active in Japan.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying special guerrilla warfare training, while collecting information in preparation for a war.

There is a special guerrilla training centre called "education unit No. 909 under the army intelligence command" in Songdae-ri area of Sokcho in the Solak-san Ranges, Kangwon Province. This is a top-secret guerrilla training centre directed by Pak Jung Hi himself.

The distance between Sokcho and Pyongyang is 400 kilometres. So, consideration is paid to this distance in working out the programme of military training.

"ROK" Army Men Take the Van in Patriotic Struggle

Referring to the sentiments prevailing among the men and officers of the south Korean puppet army, he said:

Many men and officers of the "ROK" army boundlessly respect General Kim Il Sung as the national hero who routed the Japanese Kwantung Army one million strong and liberated the fatherland and as the peerless patriot and great leader who has built in the north a country for the people good to live in.

Many men and officers of units under the Third Army Corps to which "No. 203 intelligence unit" belongs carry pictures of General Kim Il Sung.

A large number of "ROK" army men and officers are convinced that the country's reunification and prosperity will be achieved and they can live a true life for the fatherland and the people only when they follow him.

Few men and officers want to share fate with such a traitor as Pak Jung Hi.

Army men describe Pak Jung Hi as Lieutenant Okamoto of a "punitive unit" of the Japanese army who murdered Korean patriots in Manchuria under Japanese rule and a secret agent of the Yankees who informed against many patriots and even his elder brother to be executed in the Ryosu army revolt and as a traitor who has turned the south into an area dependent on foreign capital.

Pak Jung Hi is a man who is ignorant of politics.

The south Korean puppets on the order of traitor Pak Jung Hi announced that the fishermen of the north who were kidnapped on May 19 were "armed spies" and their boat was an "armed spy boat". But, this fabrication ended in failure. The former puppet army officer exposed this as a man who was concerned in this case.

Noting that disillusion as to service in the army is growing among the "ROK" army men and officers these days, he said:

"Everything in the southern land is of the Yankees and the Japanese and nothing is ours. For whom and for what must we take weapons?" Such thinking is predominant among the "ROK" army men.

None of them think that the south would win in case of a war. They believe that the north would win. Distrust and watch between officers and officers, between men and officers and between rank-and-file and constant uneasiness are prevalent in the puppet army.

Giving his impressions of what he had seen and felt in the northern half of the Republic, he said:

If the people in the south saw the reality of the north for themselves, all of them would want to live here.

He further said:

My colleagues in the "ROK" army should have a correct understanding of the reality of the north and depart from their wrong road. The "ROK" army men and officers must not train their guns on the brothers of the north, the fellow countrymen, but turn them to the aggressors and traitors.

He earnestly called upon the "ROK" army men and officers to take the van in the patriotic struggle against the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for defence of national dignity and sovereignty and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He concluded his speech by extending deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung who brought him today's joy of rebirth, and loudly shouting "Long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung!" and heartily wishing him good health and long life.

Li Jun Gwang meets home and foreign reporters

US IMPERIALISTS ARE OBSESSED WITH WAR SCHEMES

Guns Never Fall Silent in South Korea

These days the US imperialists are indulged in nefarious schemes to ignite another aggressive war in Korea.

The introduction of lethal military hardware of all forms including nuclear weapons by the US imperialists now fills the arsenals of south Korea, turning it into a hotbed of war. War games take place almost every day. Obviously the aim is to cultivate the strength to invade the northern half of our Republic at any time.

When the north is in the thick of socialist construction, the roaring of US planes and tanks and guns rents the air in south Korea which is linked with the north by the same land.

South Korea, where everything is trampled down by the US imperialist leopards! Korea, where war clouds are hanging low!

This is caused by the criminal policy of the US imperialists pursued under the guise of "troop pullout".

Search Light

They Are All Of a Gang

On their way to the dormitory after their night work six women workers of the Tongguk Industrial Corporation in Songnam city, Kyonggi Province, south Korea, were seized and teased by seven drunken roughnecks. Catching sight of a policeman and a "crime prevention corps" member on patrol, they asked for their protection.

Instead of capturing the rascals they, however, walked the women workers to a police box and forced each of them to pay a fine of 3,000 *won* on the charge of the violation of traffic regulations.

How can policemen behave themselves like this! This is enough to enrage the people. But in south Korean society it is nothing strange that uniformed gangsters sympathize with rascals and thieves and take side with them. Why? Because everything is upside down there.

It is the way of existence and ultimate aim for traitor Pak Jung Hi, the boss of gangsters, and his confidants to protect quislings, thieves and criminals, penalize and persecute patriots and victims and seek personal happiness by taking away money and goods from people as much as possible.

That is why petty racketeers on their payroll run amuck as much as they can and as they please, modeling themselves after the boss. No wonder only people are now in agony.

Cape Verde Takes On a New Look

THE people of Cape Verde won national independence and proclaimed a republic on July 5, 1975. Ever since they have been making energetic endeavours to build a new life.

In accordance with the policy and steps of the government to build a "righteous society free from oppression and discrimination" and move towards autonomy, colonialists are being deprived of their economic concessions, the proportion of state enterprises augmented and the economic foundation of the country strengthened gradually.

The "national overseas bank", a foreign monopoly company, was seized by the state, a state bank formed and the new currency issued. This was a very important measure for the building of a national economy.

A vigorous all-people movement is now on in that country to solve the food problem on its own. For this, arable land is being expanded and advanced farming methods introduced positively.

Measures for overcoming the effect of unfavourable weather are also being taken actively, while extensively building dikes and ponds, cutting water channels and digging wells.

Greater successes are now being scored in the sphere of education.

Hundreds of primary and secondary schools and specialist and teacher training centres have been set up to rear competent men who are imbued with ardent patriotism and proficient both in theory and practice.

Good results are also observed in other fields.

Cape Verde, once called an "island of famine", has now turned into a place good to live in, into a beautiful island country where a new life is flowering.

The Korean people hail the successes gained by the people of Cape Verde in their efforts to build a new society.

Yun Hae Su

National Day of Sao Tome and Principe

A new life has begun to flower in Sao Tome and Principe, a beautiful island country, since its people proclaimed national independence and founded a republic on July 12, 1975, after their protracted, arduous struggle.

Ever since the country's independence, they, surmounting all difficulties, have obtained good results in their endeavours to rapidly eliminate the aftermath of colonial rule and consolidate their national independence.

Now that country is channeling great efforts into the development of agriculture which forms the foundation of its economy.

After independence the government set the agrarian reform as an important part in bringing about progressive socio-economic changes of the country and strove for its enforcement. The result is that more than 20 big plantations possessed of 80 per cent of the arable land of the country has been nationalized and agricultural cooperatives organized.

The output of cocoa, coffee and other major agricultural products are on the steady increase. Stock-breeding and fisheries are also developing.

Progress is also being made in education.

Following the independence a number of primary and secondary schools have been set up so that sons and daughters of the working people can have access to education.

The government of Sao Tome and Principe is pursuing the non-aligned policy in its external activity and is fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa. The government and the people of Sao Tome and Principe highly appreciate the brilliant achievements scored by our people in the revolution and construction and are giving active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification in the UN and other international forums.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the people of Sao Tome and Principe celebrating the memorable 3rd anniversary of national independence and sincerely wish them great successes in their struggle to build their country by their own efforts.

Kim Gyong Hui

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